

ADVICE TO ENGLAND

Another Communication on the Behring Sea Matter.

MR. BLAINE'S LAST LETTER.

It is addressed to Sir Julian Pannicote in Reply to the Questions suggested for the Arbitration of the Difference Between England and the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Blaine yesterday evening made public his latest communication on Behring sea matters. It is addressed to Sir Julian Pannicote, the British minister, and reads as follows:

Sir—The modifications which Lord Salisbury suggests in the questions for arbitration do not wholly meet the views of the president; but the president changes the text of the third and fifth in such a manner, it is hoped, as will result in an agreement between the two governments. While Lord Salisbury suggests a different mode of procedure from that embodied in the sixth question, the president does not understand him actually to object to the question and he therefore assumes that it is agreed to. The six questions, as now proposed by the president, are as follows:

First—What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring sea, and what exclusive rights in the sea fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

Second—How far were there claims of jurisdiction, as to the seal fisheries, recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

Third—Was the body of water now known as the Behring sea included in the phrase "Pacific ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Behring sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

Fourth—Did not all rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring sea, east of the treaty boundary described in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, pass unimpairably to the United States under that treaty?

Fifth—Has the United States any right, and if so, what right of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three mile limit?

Sixth—If the determination of the foregoing questions shall leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of the fur seal in any part of the waters of Behring sea, then it shall be further determined: First, how far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction, in order to protect the seal for the time living upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom? Second, whether a closed season, during which the killing of seals in the waters of Behring sea outside the ordinary territorial limits shall be prohibited, is necessary to save the seal fishing industry, so valuable and important to mankind, from deterioration or destruction? And, if so, then, what months or parts of months should be included in such season, and over what waters it should extend?

The president does not object to the additional question respecting alleged damages to English ships, proposed by Lord Salisbury, if one condition can be added, namely: That after the issues of the arbitration are joined, if the United States shall prevail, all the seals taken by Canadian vessels during the period shall be paid for at the ordinary price for which skins are sold. This shall be the condition to be the complement of Lord Salisbury's proposition, and he doubts not that it will secure his lordship's assent.

In the first paragraph of Lord Salisbury's dispatch of Feb. 21 he makes the following declaration: "It is now quite clear that the advisers of the president do not claim Behring sea as a mare clausum and indeed, that they regulate that contention in express terms."

Lord Salisbury's expression is put in such form as to imply (whether he so intended I know not) that the United States had hitherto been resting its contention upon the fact that the Behring sea was a mare clausum. If that was his intention it would have been well for his lordship to specify wherein the United States ever made the assertion, and to emphasize denial in my dispatch of Dec. 17 last was intended to put an end to the iteration of the charges and to eliminate it from the current discussion.

Lord Salisbury complains that I did not deal with certain protests written by Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Wellington in 1822, which he had before quoted. If he will refer to the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh pages of my dispatch of Dec. 17, he will observe that I specially dealt with these; that I maintained, and I think, proved far from the text that there was not a single word in these protests referring to the Behring sea, but that they referred in the language of the Duke of Wellington of the 15th of October, 1822, only to the lands "extending along the shores of the Pacific ocean from latitude 49 degrees to latitude 60 degrees north." In the first paragraph of Lord Londonderry's protest of Jan. 15, 1822, addressed to Count Lieven of Russia, he alluded to the matters in dispute as "territorial rights of the Russian crown on the northwest coast of America bordering on the Pacific ocean, and the commerce and navigation of his imperial majesty's subjects in the seas adjacent thereto."

From these and other pertinent facts, it is evident that the protests of Lord

Londonderry and the Duke of Wellington had nothing whatever to do with the points now in issue between the American and British governments concerning the waters of the Behring sea. They both referred in different but substantially in identical phrases to the territory south of the Alaskan peninsula bordering on the Pacific and geographically shut out from the Behring sea. I regret that my arguments on a point which Lord Salisbury considers of great importance should have escaped his lordship's notice.

In Lord Salisbury's judgment the contention of the United States now rests wholly upon the ukase of 1821 by the Emperor Alexander I of Russia. The United States has at no time rested its argument solely on the ground mentioned and this government regrets that Lord Salisbury should have so misapprehended the American position as to limit its basis of right in Behring sea to the ukase of 1821. The United States has among other grounds, insisted without recurring to any of its alleged and superior rights in Alaska, that this government has full authority four going beyond the three mile line in case of proved necessity as Great Britain possesses.

Two or three instances of the power which Great Britain exercises beyond the three mile line have already been quoted, but have failed thus far to secure comment or explanation from Lord Salisbury. Another case has been added which, perhaps, is still more to the point. In 1859—only two years ago—the British parliament enacted a law, the effect of which is clearly shown by a map inclosed herewith. Far outside the three mile line the parliament of Great Britain has attempted to control a body of water situated beyond the ordinary territorial limits of Great Britain, 2,700 square miles in extent, and to direct that certain methods of fishing shall not be used within that great body of water under a prescribed penalty. It will be observed that the inhibition is not alone against British subjects, but against "any person." I here quote the pertinent section of the parliamentary act in question:

"First—The fishing board may by law or by-laws direct that the methods of fishing known as beam trawling and other trawling shall not be used within a line drawn from Duncairn Head, in Caithness, to Ratray point, in Aberdeenshire in any area or areas to be defined in such by-law, and may from time to time make, alter, and revoke by-laws for the purpose of this section, but no such by-law shall be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the secretary for Scotland."

Second—Any person who uses any such method of fishing in contravention of any such by-law shall be liable, on conviction, under the summary jurisdiction (Scotland) acts, to a fine not exceeding £5 for the first offence, and not exceeding £20 for the second or any subsequent offence, and every net set, or attempted to be set, in contravention of any such by-law may be seized and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as in the sixth section of this act mentioned."

If Great Britain may thus control an area of 2,700 square miles of ocean on the coast of Scotland, why may not the United States prescribe a space under the Driblyoff Islands, in which similar prohibitions may be enforced? The following would be the needed legislation for such a purpose by congress, and it is but a paraphrase of the act of parliament:

"First—The fur seal board may, by law or by-laws, direct that the methods of sealing known as spearing or harpooning, or with fire-arms, shall not be used within a line drawn from the shores of the Driblyoff Islands, sixty miles in the Behring sea, and said board may, from time to time, make, alter and revoke by-laws for the purpose of this section; but no such by-law shall be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the secretary of the treasury."

Second—Any person who uses any such methods of sealing in contravention of such by-laws shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100 for the first offence and not exceeding \$500 for the second or any subsequent offence, and every spear, harpoon, or firearm attempted to be used in contravention of any such by-law, may be seized and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as said fur seal board may direct."

It must not escape observation that the area of water outside the three-mile line on the coast of Scotland whose control is assumed by Great Britain, is as large as would be found inside a line drawn from Cape Cod to Portland harbor, on the New England coast.

Lord Salisbury reasserts his contention that the words "Pacific ocean" at the time of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain did include Behring sea. Undoubtedly the Pacific ocean includes Behring sea in the same sense that the Atlantic ocean includes the Gulf of Mexico, and yet it would be regarded as a very inaccurate statement to say that the Mississippi river flows into the Atlantic ocean. I think Lord Salisbury fails to recognize the common distinction between the "Atlantic ocean" and "the waters of the Atlantic." While the Mexican gulf is not a part of the Atlantic, it would, I assure you, comport with general usage to say, that it belongs to the waters of the Atlantic, and while Behring sea is not technically a part of the Pacific ocean, it undoubtedly belongs to the waters of the Pacific.

The English channel would not ordinarily be understood as included in the term "Atlantic ocean." One would not say that Dover or Calais is not the coast of the Atlantic, and yet clearly the English channel belongs to the waters of the Atlantic. In point of fact, therefore, according to the usage of the world, there is no dispute of any consequence between the two governments on the geographical point under consideration. The historical point is the one of issue. The explanatory note from Russia, filed in the state department of this country, specially referred to in Mr. John Quincy Adams' diary and quoted in my note of Dec. 17, 1859, plainly draws a distinction between the Pacific

ocean on the one hand and the "sea of Okhotsk, the sea of Kamtschatka and the key sea" on the other; and so long as Russia drew that distinction it must apply to, and must absolutely decide, all the contentions between the two countries as far as the waters of the Behring sea are concerned.

To discuss this point further, would, in the opinion of the president, contribute nothing of value to the general contention. In the opinion of the president Lord Salisbury is wholly and strangely in error in making the following statement: "Nor do they (the advisers of the president) rely, as a justification for the seizure of British ships in the open sea, upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give to the United States government any right for that purpose, which according to international law it would not otherwise possess."

The government of the United States has steadily held just the reverse of the position which Lord Salisbury has impugned to it. It owns that the ownership of the islands upon which the seals breed, the habit of the seals in regularly resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, that their going out from the island in search of food and regularly returning therto, and all the facts and incidents of their relation to the islands, give to the United States a property interest therein; that this property interest was claimed and exercised by Russia during the whole period of its sovereignty over land and waters of Alaska; that England recognized this property interest so far as recognition is implied by abstaining from all interference with it during the whole period of Russia's ownership of Alaska and during the first ninety years of the sovereignty of the United States. It is yet to be determined whether the lawless intrusion of Canadian vessels in 1856 and subsequent years, has changed the law and equity of the case theretofore prevailing. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A JAPANESE MAFIA.

Members of Parliament Assailed and Intimidated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Dispatches from Tokyo, Japan, say that the government has decided to institute criminal proceedings against over 200 young ruffians charged with assault upon and intimidation of the members of parliament. These youths, who are known as the Soshi, have for years been a disgrace to Japanese political life. They are educated loafers in different parts of the country who pretend to have a special mission to secure purity or independence, or some other principle in public life. To this end they hold excited meetings, deliver violent harangues, write threatening letters to prominent men, break up meetings of those holding different opinions from themselves, go about armed, and frequently threaten their victims with assassination.

Formerly only statesmen and high officials were the object of their wrath, but of late they have turned their attention to members of the lower house. Some of them are in the employ of members of the house for the purpose of intimidating their opponents, and are thus enabled to get inside the approaches of the parliamentary chamber. A leading representative, while recently entering the dining-room of the house, was attacked by a gang of Soshi, but managed to arrest the ringleader. Another member rose in the house with his head bandaged, and apologized for appearing in that guise, but said that his head had been broken by Soshi, with whom, however, he had held amicable relations at an earlier period. Numerous instances have occurred of members being waylaid and severely assaulted or invited from meetings in their own houses to see a stranger at the door, only to find themselves kidnapped by the ruffians.

Only a few weeks ago the residence of the president of the lower house was beset and every window broken from the basement to the roof. Recently the government put in force a law and expelled sixty-five of the Soshi in a single night, sending them to Yokohama and the region round about the act being approved by parliament by a vote of 195 to 25. Since then the expelled youths have been deluging the members of parliament with threatening letters, and the government has consequently decided to take criminal proceedings against them under the law which provides that many persons residing within an area of one hundred miles of any imperial palace, whose presence may be injurious to peace and order may be tried, and upon conviction, put to death. The probabilities are that some of the Soshi will lose their heads.

HE KILLED A DAGO.

The Authorities Refuse to Hold Him, as They Consider His Act Justifiable.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., May 8.—Trouble is again brewing between the Italian laborers employed by E. S. Whitney, a contractor on the Norfolk and Western railroad, in Wayne county, W. Va., and the white laborers on the same work. The dagos are largely in the majority, and very overbearing and insulting. For some weeks they have taken special delight in taunting a wagon driver named Woodward.

On Tuesday, Woodward turned on his tormentors and killed an unknown Italian. A pistol was the weapon, and the ball took effect in the eye. Woodward fled, pursued by the Italians. He sought refuge with the civil authorities, who refused to hold him, as the killing was considered justifiable. The Italians are much excited.

Insane Policeman Shoots His Daughter. CHICAGO, May 8.—Police Officer Hugh Burns yesterday morning shot and dangerously wounded his 13-year-old daughter, Eva, at his residence 365 West Fourteenth street. It is believed to be insane over the death of his wife, which occurred a few weeks ago.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Presidential Party En Route to Washington.

TRAVELING THROUGH OREGON.

The Entire Party View the Beautiful Scenery Along the Valley of the Columbia River—Passing Through a Sand Storm—Unsettled Indians Take Part in the Reception at Arlington.

THE DALLES, Ore., May 8.—The presidential party spent a most enjoyable morning along the Columbia river from Portland to The Dalles. The train arrived at Portland at 3 a. m., and was side-tracked until 1:15, when it started east. The beautiful scenery along the valley of the Columbia river kept the president and ladies on the rear platform of the observation car. At Multnomah falls the train stopped a few minutes and another halt was made at the Cascades, where the government engineering force fired a salute and the president made a brief speech.

Ex-Governor Moody, of Oregon, who joined the party at Portland, pointed out to the president places of historic and scientific interest along the route, and answered many questions asked by the latter concerning the salmon fishing industry, and a project for making Middle river navigable. The president made a few remarks to the local military and about one hundred people at Hood river station, and he spoke again at this place where the train arrived at 1:15 for a fifteen minutes stop. The brass band, school children and several hundred people gave the party a hearty welcome.

Passing Through a Sand Storm.

BLALOCKS, Ore., May 8.—The presidential party experienced the disagreeable effects of a mild sand storm in Clifton, Ore., a small salmon-canning station on the Columbia river. A high wind scattered the sand in every direction and made the distinguished visitors very uncomfortable. During a stop of twenty minutes, the party visited a canning and packing factory and watched the operations of catching salmon. The vigorous of the Indian fishermen were also visited.

AT PENDLETON, OREGON.

Through the Sand Wastes of the Columbia and Umatilla River Valleys.

PENDLETON, Ore., May 8.—The presidential party arrived at Pendleton at 5 o'clock in the afternoon after a journey of several hours through the sand wastes of the Columbia and Umatilla river valleys. At several small stations, where short stops were made, the president held receptions. At Arlington, the local military company paraded and a large number of persons shook the president's hand. The train remained here half an hour. More than one hundred Indian bucks and squaws from the Umatilla reservation, mounted on horses and dressed in their gayest blankets, participated in the reception. The school children of the town and the local military company were also on hand.

A decorated platform had been built beside the track and as the president took his place on this, a cheer went up from thousands of throats. Mayor Raley made an address of welcome and the president responded happily, expressing his surprise that so large a crowd had gathered to welcome him. Mr. Yamanaka also made an address and Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the party were introduced. Chief Yari, Lina Yawitz, of the Umatillas, was introduced and made a speech complaining that the white men had broken their pledge of peace and had taken land from his people. Other chiefs also spoke and the president promised to look into the matter on his return to Washington.

FOUR LIVES' LOST.

Explosion in the Ocean Mine Near Clarkburg, W. Va.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., May 8.—An explosion occurred at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Ocean mine, near this city, which resulted in the death of four miners and serious injuries to several others. A fire followed the explosion, which is still burning. Those killed are: Joseph Feather, 30 years old, of Conestoga, Pa.; William Dougherty, 25, of Bridgeport; Nathan Gains, 37, of Clarksburg; Charles Welsh, 29, of Clarksburg.

The body of the last named victim was the only one recovered. It was found some distance from the pit with the clothes entirely burned off. The from heat the burning mine caused suspension of the search for the other bodies.

Why Miss Conzins Was Dismissed.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Edwin Walker, attorney for the board of control, and all the parties named in Phoebe Conzins' suit to retain her position as secretary of the board of lady managers, has filed an answer to the Conzins bill. Mr. Walker goes over the entire case and says that Miss Conzins was dismissed because she was "grossly dishonest" the minutes of the November session.

"Christ Follower" Declared Insane.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Charles J. Dixon, who declared himself to be vice president of an organization known as "Christ's followers" and who said he came here from the west to kill Jay Gould, was last night declared insane at Bellevue hospital.

Ingalls Will Lecture.

NEW YORK, May 8.—It is reported that ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, has been engaged by Maj. Pond to give a lecture in the principal cities of the United States to begin early next October.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Collision on the Panhandle at Tucuman, Ohio.

TUCUMAN, May 8.—Passenger trains No. 7 westbound and No. 10 eastbound, on the Panhandle road, collided at Tucuman at 11 o'clock yesterday. Daniel Longnecker, baggage-master of Columbus, O., was instantly killed. C. D. Rodgers and Otto Miller, postal clerks, of Indianapolis, and G. F. Marvin, express messenger, were badly injured, being cut about the head and limbs. Their bodies are also crushed. Both engineers and firemen of the trains jumped and escaped injury.

At Tucuman, a small way station, is the west end of the double track on the Panhandle railroad. There is also a drop to the westward in the grade. Mail train No. 7, westbound, was going down this grade at an ordinary rate of speed, but was unable to stop before running out onto the single track. It is the rule for No. 7 to wait at the end of the double track until No. 10 passes. Before No. 7 could back out of the way, No. 10 came up at full speed and crashed in No. 7. Both locomotives, two cars on the mail and one car on No. 10 were totally wrecked.

The killed and injured were quickly rescued and sent to downtown, where the wounds of the latter were dressed, and a few hours later were sent to their homes on the fast line, in charge of the company surgeons. Longnecker's remains were placed in a casket and forwarded to his home in Columbus on a later train.

Accident on the Chicago Belt Line.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Damage amounting \$100,000 was caused by a peculiar accident on the Western Indiana Belt line, near the West Lake street crossing at about noon yesterday. Before the Chicago and North Western cars, were reached by the Belt line there is a heavy grade, and in descending this grade the wheels of a locomotive spread, causing the engine to leave the rails. The engineer and fireman had barely time to jump when the locomotive fell partially through the trestle work. Two tank cars of oil in the train behind piled on top of it. The oil was ignited by the coal in the firebox, and cars, locomotive and much of the trestle work were destroyed.

ON THE INCREASE.

The Reciprocity Idea in Central and South America.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A Washington dispatch says that the friends of reciprocity are not allowing the idea to smoulder.

The next arrangements, which will be announced after that with Spain regarding Cuba will, it is believed, be with the republic of San Domingo and the United States of Venezuela. The representative of the Dominican republic, Senor Galvan, who negotiated the reciprocity treaty of 1881, is here, and has had several conferences with Secretary Blaine. The little Caribbean republic is anxious to promote friendly relations with this country, and Senor Galvan seems willing to offer very favorable terms. The one trade of San Domingo is not of supreme importance, but the United States could probably easily obtain more than her present share under a favorable reciprocity agreement.

There has been some domestic difficulties in Venezuela which have made progress a little slow in the negotiations of an arrangement with that country, but the people at the state department are confident that an arrangement will soon be well under way. The president of the republic has communicated to the congress the propositions of Secretary Blaine and there is a wholesome fear of having the duty imposed upon coffee at the beginning of next year if no agreement is made in the meantime.

Large imports of coffee from Venezuela during the fiscal year 1889 reached a value of \$9,662,297, making her the most formidable competitor of Brazil, from whom we purchased \$15,661,137 worth.

DEMENTED WOMAN'S DEED.

She Puts Arsenic in the Coffee Pot and Poisons the Entire Family.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., May 8.—Mrs. George Carter, who resides with her husband in Lawrence county, Ky., ten miles west of Locust, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to poison her entire family with arsenic Monday night. For some time the woman has been in a very despondent mood, and her friends fear she is insane.

On the day mentioned she placed a quantity of arsenic in the coffee pot. After the family had partaken of the evening meal, all became seriously ill, medical assistance was summoned, and the woman told what she had done, adding she wanted to die, but did not wish to leave her husband and two children. One of the children is expected to die.

Another French-Lovers War Feared.

WINNETKA, Ky., May 7.—Trouble is feared between the French and Irish factions, whose members are here in the capacity of wharfmen in number this time, the result of trade between the factions. A man named Whitehead, one of the Irish, was charged with being the leader of the French faction on B. F. French. The latter charges Whitehead with attempting to kill him, and declares that he only acted in self-defense.

Sawing on a Weak Gate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—A gate on which John Harrison, 5 years old, and William R. Harrison, 6 years old, were leaning at Fifth street, gave way yesterday, killing Dawson and injuring Robinson so badly that he cannot recover.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OHIO STATE NEWS.

Dispatches Detailing Important Happenings.

REFORM MOVEMENT AT TOLEDO.

The New Mayor Making It Warm for Evil Doers—Gamblers Driven Out, Saloons Closed on Sunday, Changes in the Police Force and Policy Shops Closed Up. Other Bureaucratic Dispositions.

TOLEDO, O., May 8.—Mayor Emmick signalled his advent to office three weeks ago by the arrest of about sixty gamblers. In a few days he discovered the shortage of several thousand dollars in the accounts of the police clerk. He next followed with an order closing saloons on Sunday. At Wednesday night's session of the police board the lieutenant was reduced to the ranks and thirteen policemen discharged from the force. Yesterday the mayor further startled the people with an order to the chief to close the policy shops. The mayor proposes to move in the reform line until all evils are wiped out.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—The Maenele & Urban Safe and Lock company was incorporated yesterday by Neil Maenele, Herman Urban, Henry Hardinghaus, Jr., Henry Preserved Smith, Charles H. Urban and J. D. Maenele. Capital stock, \$100,000 in \$100 shares. Also the Superior Smokers' Beneficial association, incorporated by John Haering, Benjamin Ruberg, Benjamin Kelly, John J. Back and H. J. Baedtel. Also the Harrison Fruit and Packing company, incorporated by James A. Graff, James Campbell, J. W. Meeker, W. Anthony, John C. Small, Walter Hartpence and E. Darwin Dowdley. Capital stock \$10,000, in \$20 shares.

The Elliotts May Not Get a Change.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—Another turn was taken in the Elliott murder case yesterday, when the county prosecuting attorney filed with the court thirteen affidavits from leading citizens to the effect that they believed the accused could obtain a fair trial in this county. The attorneys for the Elliotts presented last week thirteen affidavits alleging that it would be impossible to secure a fair trial in the county. An impression prevails that Judge Pugh will order that the trial proceed before him.

Valuable Plant at Auction.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 8.—Receiver George H. Frey, of the great East street manufacturing property, announces that on Tuesday, June 23, he will offer it for sale on the grounds. This is one of the most extensive plants in America, covering over forty-three acres of ground.

Fatally Injured in a Gravel Pit.

UNION, O., May 8.—A gang of Panhandle railroad men were working in a gravel pit Wednesday, when it caved in and buried an old man, Philip Magdon. He was brought home and died yesterday.

Springfield Failure.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 8.—Hoffman & Company, jewelers, assigned yesterday morning. Liabilities \$1,000, assets about the same. Cause, business depression and heavy credits.

Suicide at the Soldiers' Home.

DAYTON, O., May 8.—John Lear, 23, 60, Company I, Twenty-ninth New York Infantry, suicided by hanging yesterday. He was an inmate of the soldiers' home.

Forest Fires in Michigan.

ISHPING, Mich., May 8.—Forest fires are burning in all parts of the peninsula. At Ford river the damage is estimated at \$125,000. Smaller fires are reported at many other points. A dense smoke hangs over the city.

BASE BALL.

Result of Yesterday's League and American Association Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 4. Batteries—Blaines and Harrington, Stanley and Fields.
At Boston—Boston 8, New York 2. Batteries—Russin, Ewing and O'Rourke; Kelley and Gansel.
At Brooklyn—Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 4. Batteries—Clements and Gleason, Terry and Kinslow.
At Chicago—Chicago 3, Cleveland 6. Batteries—Luby and Nagle, Vial and Zimmer.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 12, New York 10. Batteries—Kurt and Cox, Miller and Townsend.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 6, Columbus 4. Batteries—Clemens and Mulligan, Knell and Donahoe.
At Boston—Boston 9, Cincinnati 10. Batteries—Kurt and Murphy, Mann and Kelly.
At Washington—Washington 2, Louis 14. Batteries—Carter, Hart, Boyle and McElroy, and Boyd and Boyle.

O'MALLEY'S STATEMENT.

The Notorious Detective Gives a History of a Portion of His Life.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Dominick O'Malley, the notorious detective, has sent a long statement to the press in which he gives that portion of his life which dates from his arrival in New Orleans. O'Malley came here in 1876, and since that time has been employed by several prominent concerns. He gives a detailed account of his services for the state in the capacity of a detective, and reviews at length the famous Matranga-Provencenzo and Hennessy cases.

He reiterates his statement that the five Italians who underwent trial for the murder of Chief Hennessy were innocent of the crime, and says that he would give his theory of the crime if he had any direct evidence at hand to substantiate it. The day will come, he believes, when he can speak positively on this point, but for the present he will maintain a strict silence, fearing that if he should speak further on the subject he would throw suspicion on certain persons who may be perfectly innocent. He states, however, that Chief Hennessy was not murdered by the members of the Mafia.

O'Malley reasserts his innocence of any connection in the Hennessy case, and says he fears no investigation. All he wants is a fair trial. He alleges that his life has been threatened and has been told that if he acquired he will be lynched. The remainder of the statement contains nothing new.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Cattle Markets for May 7.

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—\$1 02 1/2 @ 07.
Corn—\$1 02 1/2 @ 07.
Wool—Unwashed fine merino, 17 @ 18; 24-head combing, 22 @ 23; medium delaine and clothing, 22 @ 24; broad, 17 @ 18; medium clothing, 22 @ 24; fleece-washed fine merino, 8 and XX, 22 @ 23; medium clothing, 22 @ 24.
CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$1 85 @ 1 35; fair to medium, \$1 75 @ 1 75; common, \$1 50 @ 1 50.
HOGS—Selected butchers and heavy shipping, \$5 00 @ 5 25; fair to good mixed, \$4 75 @ 5 00; common to good, \$4 50 @ 4 75; pigs, \$3 75 @ 4 00.
SHEEP—\$1 25 @ 1 50; yearling, \$1 75 @ 2 00. SPRING LAMBS—\$4 00 @ 5 50.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, \$4 00 @ 6 00; good, \$3 50 @ 5 50; fair, \$3 25 @ 4 00; bulls, stags and fat cows, \$3 00 @ 4 00.
HOGS—Extra prime Philadelphia, \$5 30 @ 5 40; best Yorkers, \$5 00 @ 5 15; common to good light, \$4 75 @ 5 00; pigs, \$3 75 @ 4 00.
SHEEP—Prime, \$1 75 @ 2 00; fair to good, \$1 50 @ 1 75; common, \$1 00 @ 1 25; yearlings, \$1 25 @ 1 50.
SPRING LAMBS—\$4 00 @ 5 50.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, \$1 10 June, \$1 12.
Corn—Mixed, 89c.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, 61c.
CATTLE—\$2 00 @ 2 50.
SHEEP—\$1 50 @ 1 75.
LAMBS—\$2 00 @ 2 25.

Chicago.

HOGS—Common, \$4 00 @ 6 00; mixed, \$4 50 @ 5 00; heavy, \$4 75 @ 5 00; light, \$4 50 @ 5 00.
CATTLE—Extra heavy, \$5 00 @ 5 25; heavy, \$4 75 @ 5 00; mixed, \$4 50 @ 4 75; light, \$4 25 @ 4 50.
SHEEP—\$1 50 @ 1 75.
LAMBS—\$2 00 @ 2 25.

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